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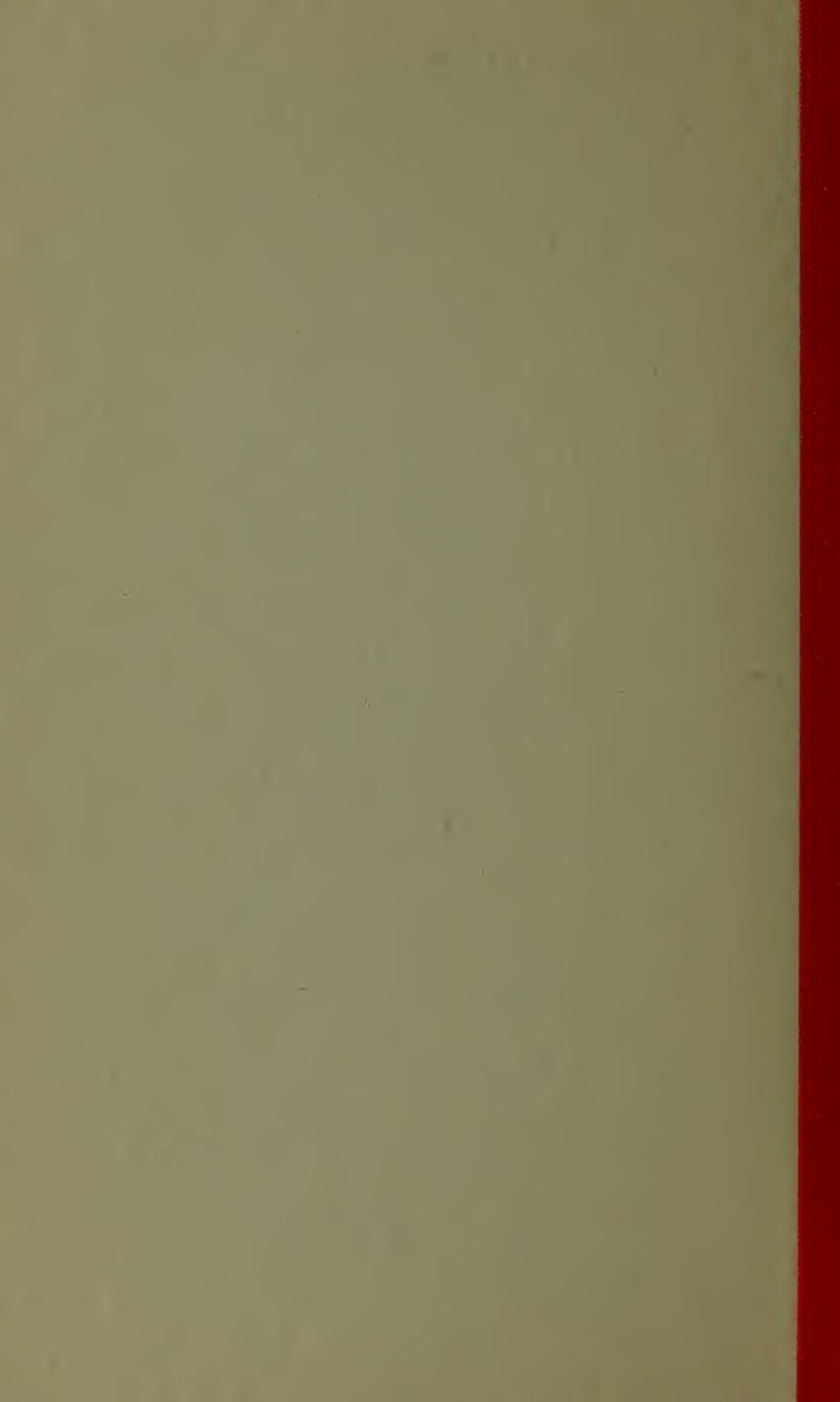
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THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO PATRIOTISM

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO PATRIOTISM.

"An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man."—*Emerson*.

George Washington in his last will and testament, written by his own hand and executed on the 9th of July, 1799, said:

"It has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised, on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away [with] local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a university in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent, for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature, in the arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government; and, as a matter of infinite importance, in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies, which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant with mischievous consequences to this country."

In a speech to both houses of Congress, December 7, 1796, President Washington said:

"Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the science of government. In a republic what species of knowledge can be equally important, and what duty more press-

ing on its legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?"

Again, writing from Philadelphia to the Commissioners of the Federal District, January 28, 1795, Washington said:

"The Federal City from its centrality and the advantages which in other respects it must have over any other place in the United States ought to be preferred as a proper site for such a university."

These are not the words of a partisan—they are the words of a patriot, inspired by the broadest patriotism. Washington sought an institution not for the institution's sake; in the federal city not for the federal city's sake; but an institution that should realize for the nation in the highest possible degree that unity of conception of federal power, that broad national charity among all the people that could be engendered only by bringing together at the seat of national government students from every part of the nation. Here they were to learn the science of state building—a state with absolute sovereignty over those activities which entitle the state to be one in the family of nations. The complex form of our government, so difficult for many to understand and yet so simple and perfect in its operation when understood, was to be studied from the seat of national power, where the governmental functions of national and international activities are being exercised and local interests subordinated and harmonized to the one great organic whole, to the end that the national government might stand before the world perfect and powerful as a great state.

The reasons given by President Washington for a university in the federal city have been greatly reinforced by instrumentalities which have grown up and developed since his day. The city has increased its population to three hundred thousand people without developing industrial or commercial enterprises. Its people are engaged in intellectual, social, and governmental pursuits. It has the largest permanent body of scientific investigators in the country, and is the national meeting place of educators and scientists. The discussion and determination of

public questions, the spirit of nationalism, and the intellectual life constitute an educational and humanizing influence of the greatest value in the development of the American scholar. The city possesses a decided academic atmosphere, and facilities of the greatest value to students.

Herbert Putnam, LL. D., Librarian of Congress, said, in June, 1903: "There are thus in the city of Washington thirty-four governmental libraries freely available for research. These libraries now contain in the aggregate over two million books and pamphlets and over a half million other articles literary in character—manuscripts, maps, music, and prints. If we add to them the contents of the District Library and of the libraries of private associations and institutions * * * we shall have a total not merely greater than is to be found in any other city of this size in the world, but one which, in proportion to population, represents several times as many volumes per capita as exist for public use in any other city of the world."

Students can visit the sessions of the Congress of the United States and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and can examine the archives and library of the State Department, where national, diplomatic, and judicial history is being made. These are the original sources of knowledge upon these subjects. In the collections of the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Army and Medical Museum, the Museum of Naval Hygiene, and the departmental museums are found extensive series of specimens, many of them types of great value to the student of anthropology, archaeology, mineralogy, paleontology, biology in all its branches, and other topics for research. In the Patent Office are the records and models of invention, many of which have modified the conditions under which we live.

In the experimental sciences are the Weather Bureau, with its appliances for the study of meteorology; the Coast and Geodetic Survey, through whose agency and work the figure of the earth and terrestrial magnetism are experimentally determined; the Hydrographic Bureau, which conducts the survey of foreign coasts and the study of ocean currents; the Bureau of Standards, which standardizes the instruments used in meas-

uring mass, volume, heat, light, electricity, and all other magnitudes; the Geological Survey, which investigates the structure of the earth, ascertains our mineral resources, and supervises the sources of supply and means for distribution and control of water for irrigation purposes; the Department of Agriculture, which exists primarily for conducting original investigations for the benefit of agriculture in all its branches, and is therefore provided with extensively equipped laboratories for the study of chemistry, botany, vegetable physiology, entomology, bio-chemistry, bacteriology, comparative pathology, parasitology, the physics and chemistry of the soil, forestry, and microscopy; the Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac Office, where researches in astronomy and navigation are conducted; the Marine Hospital Service, which deals with national problems in hygiene; the Bureaus of Construction and of Steam Engineering of the Navy, having supervision over the designs and construction of our ships; the Bureau of Yards and Docks, having supervision over the engineering operations at our navy yards and naval stations; the Bureau of Equipment, which is charged with the electrical installations for the Navy; the U. S. Signal Corps, which has supervision over the electrical installations for the Army; the Engineer Corps of the Army, which is charged with river and harbor improvements, and the Light-House Board, which controls the system for lighting our navigable waters.

Of chemical laboratories for conducting the tests of materials, and especially for research work, there are now eighteen attached to the different departments at Washington. In the graphic arts there is especial activity, as map-making and chart-work is carried on in almost every bureau, while the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department is the largest office of its kind in the country. The student of pedagogy will find here abundant material collected by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

In the Bureau of Steam Engineering and of Construction and Repair, and Ordnance, of the Navy, there is projected and detailed more heavy work than probably in any other part of

the country. Here is also located the United States Navy or Ordnance Gun Factory, which is freely open to visits of inspection. The ordnance proving station is located but a few miles down the Potomac. Tours of inspection can be made to the large steel works and shipbuilding plants in Baltimore, while other trips can be made to the shipbuilding plant at Newport News. Washington is also the headquarters for military engineering, as the War Department has charge of all river and harbor improvements for the country, and here is located the headquarters of the Engineer School of Application for the Army. Observations of Patent Office methods will be found advantageous to any engineer. For students intending to pursue special research work or investigations, the opportunities for extending knowledge into the literature of a given subject are unequaled. The laboratories of the Agricultural Department offer superior facilities for all kinds of bacteriological investigations, and for the study of bio-chemistry, comparative pathology, and parasitology.

These facilities are provided and maintained at government expense; they have been gathered through years of effort by a large body of scientific workers and the expenditure of millions of dollars; their purchase and the cost of maintenance are far beyond the financial ability of any institution to undertake, and they are by act of Congress freely offered to students in the university.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY is national in its aims. It was organized by an act of Congress, February 9, 1821, under the name Columbian. President Monroe, approving the charter, said:

"The act of incorporation is well digested, looks to the proper objects, and grants the powers well adapted to their attainment. The establishment of the institution within the federal district, in the presence of Congress, and of all the departments of the government, will secure to the young men who may be interested in it many important advantages, among which the opportunity which it will afford them of hearing the debates in Congress and in the Supreme Court on important subjects must be obvious to all. With these peculiar advantages, this institution, if it receives hereafter the proper encour-

agement, cannot fail to be eminently useful to the nation. Under this impression, I trust that such encouragement will not be withheld from it."

By act of Congress approved January 23, 1904, amending the charter, the university is made non-sectarian and authority given the board to change the name. Pursuant to this authority and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education, and an agreement with the George Washington Memorial Association, the name was on September 1, 1904, changed to The George Washington University. The board of trustees was reorganized after this amendment of the charter, giving a wide representation to the country. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, a member and chairman of the board, is from the state of Pennsylvania, and has an international reputation, having served the country in the cabinet, in the diplomatic service, and before international tribunals; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, represents the Eastern States; Senator Francis G. Newlands represents the Pacific Coast; Governor Andrew J. Montague represents the South; Mr. Henry Kirke Porter, of Pittsburg, represents the Middle West; Mr. Eugene Levering and Mr. George O. Manning the adjoining state of Maryland; Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland the District government; Mr. Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Geological Survey, and Professor Alexander Graham Bell, represent the scientific organizations of the District; the Alumni are represented by William F. Mattingly, Theodore W. Noyes, John B. Larner, John Joy Edson, Myron M. Parker, and Doctor Charles W. Richardson; and other interests in the city are represented by Dr. Samuel H. Greene, Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, Mr. S. W. Woodward, Mr. David A. Chambers, and Mr. William S. Shallenberger.

The university has over 4,600 alumni, so distributed over the country that, like its present student body of 1,500 students, every state in the union is represented, as well as eight foreign countries. With its national charter, illustrious name, national representation in the board of trustees, and the wide distribution of its student body, this university is thoroughly national, and thus meets the views expressed by him whose name it bears.

In 1903 the educational work was entirely reorganized and the University is now constituted as follows:

Department of Arts and Sciences, with divisions as follows:

- (a) Columbian College; courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.
- (b) Graduate Studies; courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, degrees in Engineering, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- (c) Architecture; courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture.

Department of Medicine:

- (a) Medical; four-year course leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.
- (b) Dental; three-year course leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Department of Law and Jurisprudence; three-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws; graduate course, one year, leading to the degree of Master of Laws; graduate course, three years, leading to the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence.

Department of Politics and Diplomacy; two-year course leading to the degree of Master of Diplomacy; three-year course leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Since the reorganization there has been an increase of about three hundred students, showing how quickly a response comes to all advances made in the work. With the needed new buildings proposed and the enlargement of its faculties by endowment, the university should soon become one of the largest in the country.

The assets of the university are valued at one million four hundred thousand dollars. Among the holdings are its ground at the corner of H and Fifteenth streets, in Washington, containing 20,175 square feet, with two buildings thereon, which will not be required when the university moves to its new site, and the Columbian building on Fifth street, a recently con-

structed steel fireproof office building, in every way modern and well tenanted, constructed by money contributed by William W. Corcoran, which will be better used for the purposes intended by the donor in constructing a university hall upon the new site, to be called Corcoran Hall. In view of these changes the trustees have adopted a plan to sell these two properties and with the proceeds—which will be ample—to pay (1) all the debts of the university, (2) reimburse the university for the purchase price of Van Ness Park, and (3) construct Corcoran Hall on the new site; this policy to be carried out while the new buildings are being constructed. This will leave the university entirely free of debt, and possessed of five acres of ground for its central buildings, which, with the remaining assets, will amount in value to nine hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the new buildings hereafter referred to.

The university has purchased a site consisting of five acres, fronting the President's Park, south of the White House, and the Washington Monument grounds. It is the old Van Ness property, and is near the site selected by Washington for a university. It has adjoining and around it over one thousand acres of public grounds, and is within walking distance of all the splendid facilities for educational purposes enumerated above. Six prominent architects from Washington, Baltimore, New York, and Boston have been selected to prepare a general ground plan for the improvement of this site, and definite plans for the memorial building. The jury to decide the competition consists of Mr. Charles F. McKim, chairman, the other members of the Park Commission, and Mr. Bernard R. Green. It is expected that the final plans will be determined and accepted the first of the new year. Adjoining vacant property can be purchased, so as to increase the site to twenty-five or thirty acres when funds are available for the purpose.

The George Washington Memorial Association was started with a view to memorialize Washington's idea of a national institution and to provide a building for scientific research and graduate study.

A body of patriotic women, representing different parts of the United States, met in the city of Washington, and the result

of their conference was the incorporation, in September, 1898, of this association. The objects of the association, stated in the charter, are "to advance and secure the establishment in the city of Washington of an university for the purposes and with the objects substantially as set forth in and by the last will of George Washington, the first President of the United States, and to increase the opportunities for higher education of the youth of the United States." This movement was to provide for research and graduate work.

The membership of the association increased, and considerable sums of money were given and subscribed by educated and patriotic persons throughout the country to a permanent building fund held in trust by the Association for a proposed memorial building, the subscriptions and cash in hand amounting to about fifty thousand dollars.

Another movement was started by the Washington Academy of Sciences to establish educational facilities for research and graduate work. This resulted in the incorporation of the Washington Memorial Institution. The institution had before it the work of general research and the utilization of the facilities in the departments at Washington for graduate students. The establishment, in 1902, of the Carnegie Institution provided for the first object in view by the Memorial Association and the Memorial Institution—that of research work. The second object, an institution for graduate students, remained to be adequately provided for.

In the fall of 1903 conferences were held between the representatives of the Washington Memorial Institution and the university looking to suitable provision for graduate work. The university decided to have its charter changed, making the institution non-sectarian, to elect to membership upon its board of trustees representatives from the Memorial Institution, enlarging its courses and corps of professors and instructors to carry on the proposed graduate work in Washington. At the same time negotiations were entered upon with the George Washington Memorial Association looking to the fulfilment of its objects by the building of a George Washington Memorial to be used as an administration building for the

university under this reorganization. These conferences came to a very satisfactory conclusion.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the George Washington Memorial Association, in April, 1904, after due consideration of the plans of the university and its reorganization, the committee made a proposition to the university, suggesting that the association would co-operate upon condition that the university would take the name "The George Washington University."

On April 30, 1904, a meeting of the General Alumni Association of Columbian University was held in Washington, at which a statement was made by the president of the university concerning the proposed change of name, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Alumni of Columbian University assembled in Washington this 30th day of April, 1904, have listened to the proposed plan for the change of name and the organization of an auxiliary corporation to be known as Columbian College, and the proposition of the George Washington Memorial Association to build an administration building upon the new site, to be known as the George Washington Memorial Hall, and to be used by Columbian University, upon condition that the name of the university be changed to The George Washington University; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we approve said plans and recommend the acceptance of said proposition by the board of trustees;

"*Resolved*, That the president of this association convey to the George Washington Memorial Association our hearty appreciation of their interest in and co-operation with the plan to make the university national in its aims and work."

On May 2, 1904, at a meeting of the board of trustees of the university "Points of Agreement" were formulated and adopted by the trustees and forwarded to the president of the Memorial Association. These were submitted to the trustees of the George Washington Memorial Association at its semi-annual meeting on May 5, 1904, and were duly ratified. The agreement is as follows:

"First—The George Washington Memorial Association agrees to undertake the raising of sufficient funds, estimated to

be \$500,000, to construct the central building in the proposed university group of buildings upon Van Ness Park, the building to be known as the George Washington Memorial; the plans of the building to be approved by the executive committees respectively of the association and the university; the building to be used as the administration building of the university, and the auditorium for lectures, gatherings of an educational character, meetings of international tribunals, and of scientific organizations, under such regulations as the university shall from time to time prescribe. The university shall have charge of the construction, care, and maintenance of said building, and the building shall belong to and be the property of the university.

"Second—The university agrees to change its name in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 23, 1904, to The George Washington University, the name to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education, as provided in said act, the change to go into effect and the name to be used on and after September 1, 1904. This name shall, upon completion of said building, be considered as adopted in perpetuity in pursuance of this agreement between the association and said university, and shall not thereafter be changed, the adoption in perpetuity being of the essence of this agreement.

"Third—The George Washington Memorial Association shall, upon the acceptance of these terms, by its board of trustees, forthwith proceed to complete its auxiliary state organizations, and proceed to secure the necessary subscriptions for said building, and steadily prosecute the same to completion, and in all matters of the presentation of this subject to its local bodies, the university, through its president, will co-operate with the association."

As before noted, the name was changed and has been in use since September 1, 1904, and representatives of the Washington Memorial Institution and the Association were elected to membership on the board of trustees of The George Washington University.

The aim of the board is to establish a university on what may be called the American type, strictly non-sectarian and carrying on only post-graduate and professional work. It will have affiliated with it, however, undergraduate colleges, doing strictly undergraduate work and having representation in the councils

of the university. Each college will be incorporated under the general laws of the District of Columbia, with a separate board of trustees, which shall have charge of the college, and be responsible for its conduct and maintenance. These colleges will be upon the general site of the university. Educationally they will be a part of the system of the university, catalogued under the Department of Arts and Sciences. The highest officer of a college will be a dean, and the dean and faculty of each college will be members of the university councils; all degrees will be conferred by the university upon the recommendation of the college faculties, the standard of admission and educational work in the colleges being approved by the university council. All laboratories of the university will be open to and courses conducted therein for undergraduates in the colleges without charge, except that all laboratory fees and breakage deposits will be fixed by and paid to the university. Undergraduate students pursuing their senior course may, with the consent of the college faculty, take elective or graduate courses in the university.

This arrangement will reduce the expense of undergraduate work in the colleges and give a university life to all the work. This feature follows in part the organization of the University of Oxford and of Cambridge in England. The first college to be organized under this plan is the Columbian College, established by the Baptist denomination. It is expected that other denominations, and possibly some patriotic organizations, will organize other colleges around the university upon this general plan. The board of trustees of the university will encourage the development of these colleges.

MEMORIAL BUILDING. The George Washington Memorial Association has undertaken the raising of \$450,000, in addition to its present available funds, to erect the memorial administration building. This building will be the center of the group on Van Ness Park. It will contain offices of administration, four large lecture rooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,000, and a memorial hall. In design it will be classical and fitting its environment. In this national enterprise

the association asks the support of all the friends of education who believe in utilizing the advantages in the city of Washington, and realizing the aims and purposes set forth in the writings of George Washington.

ALUMNI. The Alumni Association, by resolution, have undertaken to raise \$150,000, to construct a hall to contain a large dining room or commons, seating four or five hundred persons, reception, library and reading rooms, room for business meetings of the alumni, fraternities, committees, etc., with chambers for visiting alumni. This hall is to be the social center of university life. In this effort the alumni will appeal to all graduates of the university, as well as to friends of the university in the city of Washington, for contribution.

TRUSTEES. The trustees of the university are raising the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to prevent any deficiency in running expenses during the next five years, and to enlarge the educational work of the university to meet the increasing demands. During this period it is hoped the new buildings will be constructed, the two properties above referred to sold, and all the debts of the university paid, and it is confidently hoped that further endowment will be secured.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY. The study of politics, economics, and diplomacy can be carried on by graduate students in the city of Washington better than in any other place. It is here that political and diplomatic history is being made, and the official reports in reference to economic movements in the United States and all parts of the world are daily received. Congress, the executive departments, and the Supreme Court of the United States, are open to students. The university appeals to men of large means and patriotic impulses to contribute two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a building and equipment for this special work, and five hundred thousand dollars as the beginning of an endowment for the department. This endowment will enable the university to add five distinguished professors upon the important subjects to be taught, and with the income from tuitions provide assistants and lecturers. The department had last year eighty students.

The university authorities propose to make this in every way a school of the first rank.

A GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. This is intended to be a department of civics in the subjects of preventive medicine and constitutional and administrative law. Its principal aim will be to fit men for service upon public boards of health—national, state, and municipal—and to make a special study of the prevention of diseases. Much of this work is being carried on by the government in the departments here, and it only remains for the university to organize a faculty and arrange systematic courses of study. It can use its medical building already constructed. To inaugurate this work requires an endowment of two hundred thousand dollars. An appeal is therefore made to men who are interested in the prevention of human diseases, and also those who are interested in the quarantine of live stock throughout the country. It is evident to all familiar with the subject that in the proper administration of these laws a more thorough knowledge of preventive medicine and a knowledge of personal and property rights and administrative law are essential.

DEPARTMENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY SCIENCE. Throughout the country we have many libraries, and in the states and at the national capital we have large and valuable reference libraries for students; of these the Congressional is the largest and best equipped. There is a growing and important demand, especially in the reference libraries, for students who have been broadly trained in bibliography as well as in library science. The storing, cataloguing and handling of books is of importance in every library, but the reference libraries require men and women who are specially qualified to give reliable information regarding books and manuscripts. There is a large demand for a school of this type at the national capital. The university has the room for this work and the Congressional Library will furnish the very best laboratory facilities. To begin the work requires an endowment of two hundred thousand dollars.

LABORATORIES. Laboratories are necessary for the enlarged work proposed by the university. Each of these buildings

should cover an area of 150 by 200 feet, and with the ground each building will cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000:

(a) *Chemical Laboratory.* Chemistry is essential in training students in any of the sciences, medicine, dentistry, public health, and other professions. It is a cultural subject as well and is offered in the arts courses. It must be taught in laboratories. Our present chemical laboratories are old and overcrowded. An independent, fireproof, modern laboratory building is imperatively needed, which will provide for the needs of the new undergraduate students, the professional courses, and research work.

(b) *Biological Laboratory.* Botany, zoology, physiology, and the other sciences relating to life and to vital processes, can be properly taught only by laboratory methods. The student must himself observe the processes and results. Washington is rich in museum collections, but the laboratory work must be done at the university.

(c) *Physical Laboratory.* The Physical Laboratory will provide for instruction and research in pure physics and electricity. It will contain a large lecture room seating two hundred and fifty students, and a number of smaller lecture and class rooms. For laboratory work there will be provided a large laboratory for general physics, and special rooms for work in electricity, sound, heat, and light. In addition there will be many smaller rooms for investigation and research for the use of instructors and advanced students.

(d) *Engineering Laboratory.* This laboratory will contain a number of class rooms and drawing rooms for engineering classes, but in the main it will be used for shop, laboratory, and testing purposes. Ample provision will be made for making and repairing the apparatus used in all departments for instruction and research, and for the training of students in the principal processes and appliances used in engineering. For the practical work of the students there will be dynamo laboratories, steam and gas engine laboratories, hydraulic laboratory, and testing laboratories for cements and metals.

(e) *Power Plant.* The power for laboratories and the heating and lighting of all the university buildings will be supplied

from the central power plant of the university, which will be in a separate building, placed between the physical and engineering laboratories, and will be arranged to afford opportunity for making tests of large machines under working conditions.

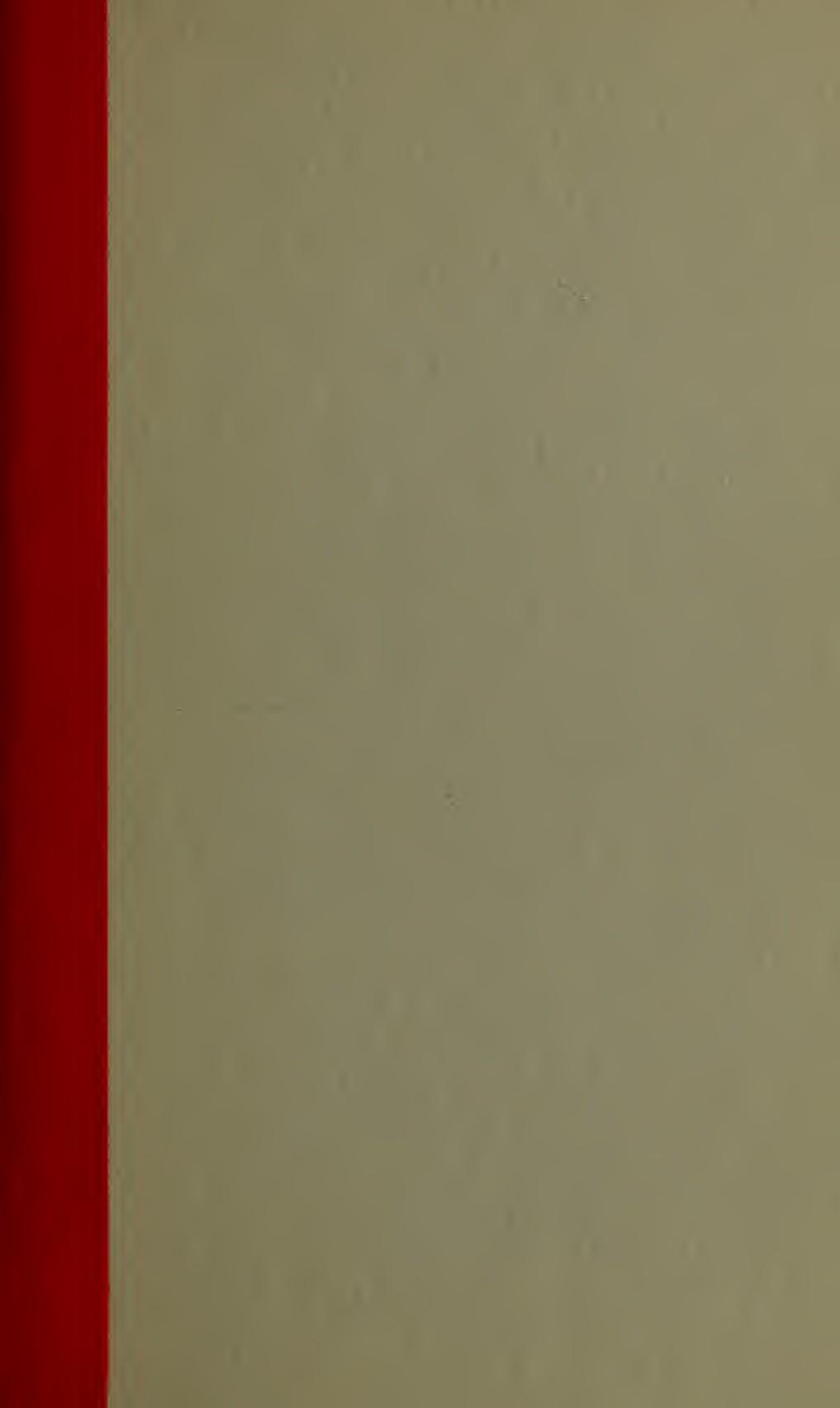
DORMITORIES. There are planned for Van Ness Park eight dormitory buildings, each building having eight suites of rooms consisting of a study and two bedrooms, closets, and bath. Adjacent grounds for additional buildings can be purchased at very reasonable prices. No better investment of endowment funds can be made, as these buildings will be upon unincumbered ground belonging to the university, and there are already students enough desiring these facilities to fill them at profitable rental. Community life in every educational institution is essential in stimulating the student, creating men of broad, healthful ideas, with a knowledge of affairs and strong, impulsive ambition. Men go out from institutions having this community life with ideas that have been tested in the laboratory of conversation, a familiarity with public questions, a self-possession and poise that can be obtained in no other way. These buildings will cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each, according to finish.

This plan for developing and establishing a great university at the national capital calls for the support and contributions of generous and patriotic people. The money contributed will secure more than a university; it will enable the youth of the land to take advantage of these rare opportunities for study, and create a body of men in all the states whose conceptions of national power and its exercise will have been formed and unified by association and study at the seat of government, and whose acquaintance with men from every part of the union and from all the civilized nations of the earth will create a spirit of broad charity and loyal devotion to the Union.

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM,
President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 24, 1904.





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